

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1873

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9. 1741.



Human Affairs were entirely subject to Human Willdom, then it would be but just that every Man should be accountable for the Success as well as the Reasonableness of his Designs. The Rule, I say, would be right, and the Expectation reasonable. But since we know it to be quite otherwise, since

the utmost Stretch of Human Abilities is to mean honestly and act vigorously; so where-ever People appear to have done this, they must certainly be allow'd to have perform'd their Part, whatever Event may have attended their Performance. It has been our Misfortune to have been involv'd many Years, at first in Disputes, at last in War with a Power which, if she knew her own Interests, or was at Liberty to pursue them, would be undoubtedly as careful in fulfilling her Engagements to us; as we are in fulfilling ours to all the World; but instead of that we have met with nothing but Chicane and foul Dealing. She deceived us in our Negotiations, by her being false to her own Maxims, and imposing on herself as well as us. She has brought us under great Difficulties in the Course of the War, by her having no Trade, so that we game at a high Disadvantage, staking a great deal against a very little; with this trivial Satisfaction, that while they have only interrupted a Part of ours, we have almost totally cut off their Commerce in Europe and America. They have indeed taken Ships, but we have distressed Kingdoms; they have disturb'd us, but we have destroy'd them. In short, we have done them all the Hurt that in the Nature of Things could well be expected, and if we had hurt them more in any other Way, we must have hurt ourselves. We have met with many Accidents in the Course of a just and well conducted War, but they are such as might have been reasonably expected, and which it cannot be suppos'd will last long; especially when it shall appear that Difficulties cannot fright us, but that we are determin'd to carry our Point, and to obtain all for which we have fought.

It was the Wisdom of our Administration to avoid a dispute as long as might be, from a Foresight of the Advantage it might have on the Affairs of Europe. It has been our Misfortune, that while we were engaged in War, such a Change has happened in the Affairs of Europe as could never have been foreseen, and which is more to be believ'd. The Death of his Imperial Majesty was an Event of which we had always very melancholy Apprehensions; and yet, certainly, there never appear'd so little Ground for them as at the Time it fell. The Court of Spain had long before guaranteed the Imperial Sanction, and France had done it so lately, and with such an Appearance of Cordiality, that a Man could have been look'd upon as a Sort of Infidel, who shew'd any Suspicion of that Court, even at Vienna. Yet scarce had we the News of the Emperor's Death, scarce had we Time to consider who the Powers which by Treaty had engaged to support his Majesty, before we saw his Hereditary Dominions invaded by several Pretenders, invaded and dismembered. We saw, without any of the Allies of the House of Austria taking Arms to prevent it; some acting a different Part, and others contenting themselves with a silent Concern; but we did not imitate their Conduct. The Crown, the Parliament, express'd quite a different Disposition, shew'd a hearty Concern for the Situation the Queen of Hungary was in, and an earnest Desire of engaging again in Support of that Cause we have so long and so gloriously maintain'd, viz. the Balance of Power, and in consequence thereof the Independency of several States of Europe, and this notwithstanding the Circumstances are not altogether what they have

been. We have been alone in this Disposition, we have nothing of a like Temper in any of our Neighbours; fearful of Consequences, or intent upon their own Interest, they have been quiet Spectators of the most extraordinary Scenes, and have shewn an Apprehension of being but feeling themselves disturb'd. The Queen of Hungary's Remonstrances, her pathetic, her passionate Remonstrances have had no Effect, and indeed how could they? Are Men apt to feel for others, when they feel all Feeling for themselves; or attentive to the Affairs of their Neighbours, when they are blind to their own? We did all that was possible for us to do, we shew'd plainly an Inclination to do more, if other Powers under like Obligations would by their Concurrence put it in our Power. This is certain, this is not to be deny'd, and yet there want not some who would charge our Coldness, our Want of Concern, those Diffi-

culties under which the Friends of Liberty labour. Cruel and unjust Accusation! breath'd out by those who if we had gone farther would have charged us with Rashness, Knight-Errandries. Want of Concern for our own Interest, and Want of Tenderness of the Nation. To endeavour to refute such a Charge would be ridiculous; it would be little better than undertaking to shew that at Noon the Sun shines, or that the Days are long at Midsummer. We will, however, put the Matter on a short Issue. Let them shew us which of the Friends of the House of Austria has done so much, and we will readily confess that we have done too little. To say this has had no Effect, that the Queen of Hungary has not been relieved, that the Affairs of Europe are not in a better Posture, is to upbraid us with what we cannot help; and certainly there is as little of Wisdom or Justice, as there is of Tenderness or Mercy, in converting our Misfortune into an Impeachment. Men of Candour and Generosity are always sorry in such Cases, and none but the Envious and Malicious have a Thought of insulting those, who after exerting their utmost Force have found themselves disappointed in the Event.

Could we suppose it possible that any Doubts should remain in the Minds of intelligent Persons as to the Spitefulness of those who now breathe out Reflections against the Conduct of the King and his Ministers, could I say any judicious, any well-meaning Man retain the smallest Diffidence on this Head, he might be convinc'd by adverting only to the Treatment the same Sort of People have given to those who have acted quite another Part. Our Malecontents, if you will believe them, are the warmest Friends to the House of Austria; and if the old Observation be true, That Renegades never turn by halves, they must be so, since in all Mens Remembrance they were that Family's most bitter Enemies: But being now their Friends, and having the tenderest Concern for the Queen of Hungary, how comes it to pass that they observe the utmost Decency, the deepest Respect, whenever they speak of her Enemies, and never are zealous enough in her Cause to lose that Concern which is due to good Manners but when they speak of us who are her Friends? Prussia, France, Bavaria are all great Princes, profound Politicians, have Courage and Capacity to espouse their own Interest; and yet these are they who spout the House of Austria, and are the Authors of those Mischiefs for which Europe groans. Strange! that such Civility is due to them, and none at all to us who alone, of all the Queen of Hungary's Allies, have openly exclaim'd against the ill Usage she has met with, and shewn as earnest a Desire as was consistent with our own Safety, of resisting her Enemies or revenging her Wrongs, of arming in support of our Treaties, and in defence of the Liberties of Europe.

Is it possible to account for this strange Behaviour? Is there any Way in the World of reconciling Zeal for the House of Austria with Rancour towards its Friends?—Certainly there is but one Way, and that is, by supposing their Friendship feign'd, and their Rancour real. In this Case, the former is only another Method of displaying the latter: To have attack'd the Government openly at so critical a Juncture, would have been doing it a Service; it would have shewn Men in their true Colours; the Friends and Enemies of their Country could never afterwards have been confounded. But the Policy was deep, the Measure worthy of the Party; to become Bigots to the House of Austria and avow'd Enemies to France, in order to fix the contrary Characters on the Administration. This was Art, this was Address, and it must be own'd the Actors have play'd their Parts with wonderful Spirit and Decorum. But even their Care in this Particular has been fatal to them, for it has discover'd to every penetrating Spectator that they were — but Actors. Persons in earnest are too thoroughly prompted by Nature, to have Recourse to Art. Men who are really griev'd speak the Language of Passion, not of Policy. In short, if our Malecontents had been so thoroughly vex'd at the Misfortunes of the Queen of Hungary, they would unquestionably have vented their Resentments in Exclamations against her Oppressors, against those who have leagu'd together for her Destruction, and not in bitter Reflections against her Friends, who have done for her all that their Circumstances would permit. This I say they would have done if they had been in earnest, and their not doing it is a full Proof that they are not in earnest, that as I said at the Beginning their Grief is pretended and their Rancour real, that their Mourning is mere Hypocrisy, but their Murmuring the Language of their Hearts.

Happy would it be for this Nation if I should be mistaken in my Conjectures, if it should appear that these Folks are truly what they seem, and sincerely what they

profess; we should then see a new Face of Things, the present dreary Prospect would clear up, and we should discern Land tho' at a distance. In this Case, all Parties would unite in the Service of their Country, in remedying what is past, and in providing for our future Safety. We should then exert ourselves in the Cause of Liberty, and vindicate the Freedom of Europe; we should no longer complain of the Want, or of the Distrust of our Allies, our Union at home would knit to us the Powers abroad, and we should be quickly in a Condition to give Check to those who now pretend to give Laws to Christendom: These I say would be the glorious Effects of true Patriotism and zealous Unanimity; and therefore if we do not see these Effects we must doubt that the Cause is wanting, how strong soever Peoples Professions may be. In Politicks as well as in Religion we are to judge of Mens Faith by their Works; and if these contradict each other, we ought to lay no great Stress on both. Warm Protestations, bold Assertions, outrageous Invectives cost little; there never was a Party so desperate as to be without, and very few who were desperate have been ashamed of these Resources. But to be sensible of publick Danger, to feel the Miseries of one's Country, and in consequence of these generous Sensations to suffer a Patriot Spirit to overcome Private Prejudice, and to resolve to sacrifice all narrow Considerations to National Safety, is what few Parties can boast. That we may be agreeably disappointed by the taking of such a Step, such a wise such a seasonable Step by all the Parties amongst us, would satisfy the Minds as well as exceed the Expectations of all true Friends to their King and Country, and raise the drooping Spirits of those who wish well to the Liberties of Europe abroad.

These I confess are nice and dangerous Subjects, Subjects which a Man in my Station ought to be afraid of handling, and of which I should never presume to treat if I did not prefer my Country's Interest to my own. While other Publick Papers are fill'd with Charges not only against Ministers, but their Masters, while every private Man who is out of humour, thinks himself at liberty to appeal from the Government to the People; and while the common Discourse in our Times runs in a higher Strain than the Language in Parliaments ever rose to in the Days of our Ancestors, I surely may be allow'd to speak my Mind as well as other Men. All I have offer'd is submitted with great Sincerity, and a just Sense of my own Inabilities, to the candid Decision of the Publick; and as I have nothing in view but the promoting the Peace and Prosperity of my Country, so I hope my Discourses will not be the worse receiv'd for their not being adorn'd with the fashionable Ornaments of private Scandal and personal Reflections. The Matters now upon the Carpet are of such mighty Moment, and the Resolutions we are to take, of such critical Importance, that I should esteem it a Kind of Treason against the People, to mix any Suggestions in favour or to the Prejudice of any Party, in Addresses to the Publick at such a Time.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec. 7. Wind S.S.W. His Majesty's Ship Bridgewater is now under Sail, bound to the Westward. Remains the Dover Man of War.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dublin, the Marygold, Wilson, and the London Merchant, Thomas, from London; and the Unity, Dail, from Dram.

At Cork, the Nancy, Whiting, from New England, and the Dolphin, Mervoy, from Faro.

In Norway, the 13th of November O. S. the Samuel, Williamson, from Gottenburgh for London.

At Barbados, the Unity, Thompson, and the Hope, Thompson, both from Cork; the Fidelity, Duncan, from Belfast; and the William, Contrank, from Jersey.

LONDON, December 9.

The Sarah, Manning, from Leghorn and St. Remo, taken by a Spanish Privateer 50 Leagues to the Westward of Scilly, and carried into Bilbao.

As is also a Ship belonging to Exeter, Capt. John Roper, Master; but know not whether she was found, The Garland Man of War, Capt. Godsalve, from Lisbon, arriv'd at Gibraltar the 15th of November.

The Sally Bailey, from Jamaica for London, was well off of Plymouth the 1st Instant.

On Monday last died at his House in Whitecross Street, George Terry, Esq. an eminent Tobacconist and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Yesterday Mr. Kirkman, an eminent Silkman in Friday Street

The ten Persons mentioned in our former, with the above Person received Sentence of Death, and nine were ordered to be whipp'd.

A London Evening remarkably still and cool.

Richard Wilkinson, of Stockport in the County of
Chester, Mercer.

11. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6 d.

A M E R I C A.

Williamsburgh in Virginia, Sept. 11.



N Sunday last a Spanish Privateer Sloop, with 56 Men, and Guns proportionable, took Capt. Clack, sen. near our Capes, in a Ship bound from London to James River, very richly laden with European Goods: And the same Night took another Ship bound from Plymouth to Maryland, with Goods to the

Value of about 1000 l. Sterling. The two Sloops fitted out by this Colony, and to guard our Coasts, being returned from a Cruise, and lying in our Lynhaven Bay, heard and saw the Firing of the Spanish Privateer and the Plymouth Ship, and immediately weigh'd Anchor, and endeavour'd to get out of the Capes to them; but the Wind not favouring, only Capt. Goodman could get out, and that with great Difficulty, by Rowing. He however came up with the Plymouth Ship that Night, and re-took her, and brought her into Hampton the next Day, with the Mate and three Sailors belonging to her, and ten Spaniards which the Privateer had put aboard her. The Wind blew very hard, and the Sea was so rough, that it was a long Time before Capt. Goodman could board her. It seems he warmly pepper'd her Sides. Capt. Goodman would have pursu'd the Spanish Privateer and his Prize, Capt. Clack; but the Roughness of the Weather, the Darkness of the Night, and the Spaniards and Prize altering their Course, and taking in their Lights, render'd it improbable for him to pursue them to any Purpose. The Spanish Privateer was fitted out at the Havannah, from whence they had been but seventeen Days. The ten Spaniards are to be brought up from Hampton to this Place, and remain here Prisoners of War, till they can be conveniently shipp'd off to England, to be exchanged.

On Tuesday last the Hector Man of War, Sir Yelverton Peyton Commander, sailed on a Cruise; and took under his Convoy several homeward-bound Ships.

H O M E P O R T S.

Newcastle, Dec. 5. Since our last arriv'd the William, Woodhouse, from Rotterdam; the Ralph and Robert, Thistlewaite, the William and John, Crewdson, the —, Benton, and the Ann, Cobbit, all from London; also several light Colliers.

Hull, Dec. 7. Arrived the —, Richard Cotham, the —, John Law; the —, John Huntley, all from Rotterdam; the —, William Read, and the —, Phillip Addison, from Amsterdam; the —, Jame Craine, from Middleburgh.

Bristol, Dec. 7. Arriv'd the Valentine, Coke, from Oporto.

Cowes, Dec. 7. Wind S.E. Yesterday came in the Farwell Adventure, Ratsey, of and for this Place from Rotterdam.

Southampton, Dec. 7. Wind S.E. Since my last arriv'd the Thomas and Jean, Dean, and the Dolphin, Sheal, both from London; the Willing Endeavour, Migaud, from Jersey; and the Industry, Morgan, from Guernsey. Sail'd the Willing M. and Oliver, and the Haddock, Robinson, both for Jersey; the Expedition Packet, Mourant, and the Two Marys, Gordon, both for Guernsey; the Elizabeth, Legros, and the Thomas and Jane, Dean, both for Jersey.

Plymouth, Dec. 8. Yesterday Afternoon sail'd from Spithead to St. Helens Commodore Brown, in his Majesty's Ship the Neptune, in Company with the Barfleur, Lenox, Royal Oak, Nassau, and Sutherland; and is all the Alteration since my last.

Deal, Dec. 8. Wind S.W. Came down the Maynard, Reynolds, for Gibraltar and Virginia, and two Ships for Liverpool. Put back his Majesty's Ship the Bridgewater. Arriv'd the Rupert Galley, alias, the N. S. del Carmen, being the fourth Privateer taken by Capt. Ambrose of the Rupert Man of War. Remain the Dover and the Bridgewater with the abovemention'd.

Graveland, Dec. 8. Sail'd by the Lady Catherine, Eggert, from Friezland.

Arrived

At Dunkirk, the St. Joseph and St. Nicholas, Ducra-

on, from Bilbao.

At Leofuffe, the Lady Metta, Willers, from Bremen; the St. John Evangelist, Wittegrove, and the Arms of

Bomburgh, Frederickson, both from Hamburg.

At Oporto, the Merry-thought, Wadham, and the George, Teage, both from Newfoundland.

At Viana, the Shillington, Gely, from ditto.

* Several other Ships from Newfoundland are arriv'd in Portugal.

L O N D O N, December 10.

The Ship commanded by Capt. Vibert, of Guernsey, was taken off of the Bar of Viana.

Last Week dy'd at Brussels in Flanders the Right Hon. Thomas Bruce Earl of Aylesbury.

He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by Charles Lord Bruce, his eldest Son, now Earl of Aylesbury.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 42904, 1000 l. No. 10600, 500 l. No. 2568, 23716, 100 l. each.

The same Day Counsellor Greenville, Member of Parliament for Buckingham, Brother to Richard Greenville, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Bucks, and Nephew to the Lord Villount Cobham, kiss'd his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Hand, on his being made Solicitor-General to his Royal Highness, in the room of Counsellor Hollings, lately deceased.

We hear that no Petitions for Private Bills will be received by the Hon. House of Commons after the 15th of February next.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	01 07	01 36

Bank Stock, 138 3-4ths. India, 161 1-4th to 1-half. South Sea, 105 1-half to 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 112 3-8ths. New ditto, 112 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 101. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 88 3-4ths. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties, 1 3-4ths Prem. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 6 l. 10 s. to 8 s.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

Whereas JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

THE Assignees under the Commission

of Bankrupt awarded the 2d Day of March 1736 against Charles Margas, late of Ludgate hill Chinaman and Chapman, give Notice, that they intend to sell before the Commissioners in the said Commission named, all the out-standing Debts and remaining Effects of the said Bankrupt, on the 16th instant in the Evening, at four of the Clock, at Guildhall, London; and such Persons who are willing to purchase the same may apply for the Particulars to Mr. John Heaton in New Court in St. Swithin's-lane Cannon Street.

ALL Persons having Claims of any

Kind upon the Estate of Mr. DANIEL BONNER, of Milk Street London, Threadman, deceased, are desired forth with to bring in the same:— And likewise, all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the aforesaid Mr. Bonner, are desired to pay such Debts, as they shall respectively become due, to Mr. John West at the Royal Point in Cornhill, the acting Executor, to the end that all Claimants may receive their just Demands, and the Residue be applied as the Will directs.

Whereas on Friday Night, being the

Fourth Day of December, was stolen out of some Closets adjoining to the Town of Sheffield, a large & el Horse, about Fifteen Hands high, well shaped and strong, with a White Face, a Nick Tail, carries it well, a White Foot behind, and a little White upon a Fore Foot, Seven Years old last Grass: Whoever brings the Horse to Mr. Samuel Shore of Sheffield, or to Mr. James Whitaker at the Angel in Doncaster, or to Mr. John Finch, jun. of Dudley, or to Mr. William Handley in Angel-Court in Throgmorton-street, London, shall have Two Guineas Reward, and Reasonable Charges. And if the Man or Men are taken, and brought so, shall have Two Guineas more.

This Day is Published,

The Second Edition, in Three Pocket Volumes, of
THE Life and Entertaining Adventures
of Mr. CLEVELAND, Natural Son of OLIVER CROMWELL.

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Originally printed in Five Volumes, the Whole reprinted in Three Volumes, and sold by T. Adley at the Rose in St. Paul's Church-yard, Price 7 s. 6 d.

This Day is Publ'd,

(Price 1 s. 6 d.)

(With a Table of Spanish Coin reduced to Currency. Very useful for all Persons who have any Concerns in the West-Indies.)

THE Importance of Jamaica Consider'd.

In an Account of that Island from its first Discovery, and of the Inhabitants, with their Method of Living. Also of their Fruits, Drugs, Timber, Dying Woods, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Insects; their Estates and Poables, Distempers and Remedies: And an Account of their Trade and Produce, with the Advantage they are of to Great Britain, &c. With the Danger they are in from the French, and the Encouragements they have over the British Planters; with Instances of Insults given his Majesty's Subjects in the West-Indies and North America.

Printed for A. Dodd without Temple-Bar; E. Nutt and H. Cook at the Royal Exchange; J. Jackson and J. Jolliffe at St. James's; and M. Chapelle in Grosvener-Street.

This Day is Published,

(Price bound 2 s.)

Neatly printed in a Pocket Volume,

TWO HUMOROUS NOVELS, viz.

1. A diverting Dialogue between Scipio and Bercan-f, two Dogs belonging to the Hospital of the Resurrection in the City of Valladolid: Giving an Account of their Lives and various Adventures: interspers'd with their Reflections and Sentiments on the Lives, Characters, Humours and Employments of the different Masters they liv'd with.

2. The comical History of Rinconero and Cortadillo. Both written by the celebrated Author of Don Quixote, and now first translated from the Spanish Original.

3. The famous Mont. Huer, so well known to the learned World, in his ingenious Letter on the Origin of Romances, speaks of this Dialogue of the Dogs as equal to some of the most celebrated Pieces of Antiquity, and the same pleasant Vein of Humour appears throughout them both, as in his so much admir'd History of Don Quixote.

Printed for William Sandby, at the Ship without Temple-Bar.

This Day are Published,

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription.

THE Life and Exploits of the ingenious

Gentleman DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA; written by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, and translated from the Spanish, with a Preface and Explanatory Notes, by

The late CHARLES JARVIS, Esq;

To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author, written originally in Spanish by Don Gregorio Mayans & Siscar, Library-Keeper to his Catholic Majesty.

I. This Work, which will be published by Lady-day next, is now printing on the same Letter and Paper as the Specimen, and will be contained in Two Volumes in Quarto.

II. It will be decorated with Sixty-nine Copperplates, engraved by the best Masters; being the same which were made use of in the late Spanish Edition.

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Printed for Jacob Robinson, at the Golden Line in Ludgate-street.

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